Climate Framework and Laws The *Clean Electricity and Coal Transition Act* (2016) prohibits the state's largest investor-owned utilities from including electricity generated by coal in their rates by 2030, while doubling Oregon’s renewable portfolio standard (RPS) commitment to 50% by 2040. The Oregon Global Warming Commission tracks trends and makes recommendations on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including through the *Roadmap to 2020* report.

Power Generation SB 98 (passed in 2019) creates the nation's first portfolio goals for renewable natural gas procured and served by Oregon's natural gas utilities. Oregon's last coal-fired power plant is on track to close by 2020. The state requires electric utilities to offer voluntary programs for their customers to opt to be served entirely by renewable energy sources. The state's investor-owned utilities are required to propose plans for investment in Utility Transportation Electrification Programs, which are reviewed by the Oregon Public Utility Commission and total several million dollars annually. The Energy Facility Siting Council is working to reduce net CO₂ emissions of energy facilities in Oregon.

OREGON'S CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

Governor Brown is taking bold action to tackle climate change while bolstering a strong, inclusive economy. Oregon’s electricity sector is rapidly decarbonizing after SB 1547’s timeline to remove coal and double renewable energy targets. SB 98 created the nation’s first portfolio goals for renewable natural gas. Oregon is halfway to its goal of 50,000 electric vehicles (EVs) on Oregon roads by 2020, while the low-carbon fuel standard reduced emissions by more than 1 million tons last year.
by setting net CO₂ emissions rate standards and requiring facilities to reduce their emissions accordingly, leading to several million metric tons CO₂-equivalent emission reductions to date. Oregon shares information on the location, system size, cost per watt, and annual total production of its solar facilities through the Oregon Solar Dashboard, an online tool released in 2019.

**Energy Efficiency** The State Energy Efficiency Design Program (SEED) helps state buildings implement energy efficiency through institutional retrofits and best practices, saving the state more than $71 million in energy costs annually. The Energy Efficient Schools Program has implemented approximately 3,000 cost-effective energy efficiency projects in Oregon’s K-12 public schools. Governor Brown signed a 2017 executive order directing increased energy efficiency targets for state-owned buildings and establishing a carbon neutrality goal for all new state office buildings permitted after January 1, 2022 (Executive Order 17-20). The executive order also focuses on increasing energy efficiency in all buildings across Oregon by revising building codes, improving state appliance standards, and prioritizing retrofits of certain existing buildings.

**Transportation** Executive Order 17-21 lays out a multi-agency strategy for achieving the goal of having 50,000 registered EVs on Oregon’s roads by 2020. This goal is complemented by the Clean Vehicle Rebate Program, which began issuing rebates in early 2019. Oregon’s Clean Fuels Program requires a 10% reduction in the lifecycle carbon intensity of the state’s transportation fuels from 2015 levels by 2025.

**Resilience** Oregon’s *Climate and Health Resilience Plan* (2017) identifies adaptation strategies for state and local governments across multiple climate impacts. Oregon also has had a Climate Change Adaptation Framework in place since 2010, which was used to build awareness of climate change impacts and develop short-term actions to address these. Efforts began in 2018 to update this framework, with publication expected in summer 2020. This updated framework will aim to inventory what actions have been taken, update science and adaptation actions, and address gaps in the 2010 Framework, including uniquely impacted communities and regions, public health issues, implementation schedule, and using benchmarks to evaluate progress and demonstrate success. Oregon’s Health Authority offers a Climate Change: Resilience Planning Toolkit with checklists and resources for communities to build capacity for action, identify risks, engage with stakeholders, evaluate vulnerability, create action plans, and improve processes based on evaluation.

**Climate Finance** Since 1980, the Small-Scale Energy Loan Program (SELP) has made loans totaling over $600 million for local energy projects. A 3% Public Purpose Charge is applied to ratepayers of the state’s largest investor-owned utility to fund energy efficiency, low-income weatherization, and small-scale renewable projects. The state also supports the Renewable Energy Development Grant Program and the State Home Oil Weatherization Program.

**Natural and Working Lands** Oregon’s Department of Forestry has developed a statewide inventory of forest carbon stocks and flows in Oregon’s forested landscapes. Oregon also created the Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia (OAH) Council to evaluate the impacts of OAH on Oregon’s resources and communities and recommend actions to the legislature and state leadership. The state also established and supports the work of the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute.

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